5. Cellular Light Weight Concrete
6. Sintered Light Weight Aggregate
7. Flyash-Lime-Gypsum Product named Fal-G
8. Flyash Stone Powder Cement Bricks
9. Flyash can also be used in the manufacture of mosaic tiles, plain tiles, prestressed roofing slabs/ beams, ferrocement products, thermal insulation bricks and road subgrades.
10. Bamboo/timber mat based walls (Ekra Walling)
11. Coconut fibre and wooden chips roofing sheets
12. Corrugated bamboo roofing sheets
13. Guna Tile Roof
14. Pyramidal Brick Roof
15. Cement Bonded Fibre Rofing Sheets
16. Micro Concrete Roofing Tiles
17. Funicular Shells Over Edge Beams
18. Cement Rounded Composite Panelling/Partitioning, Cladding False Ceiling Boards or Panels.
19. Gypsum Based Ceiling Tiles, Door and Window Shutters
20. Bomboo panels
21. Jute-Stalk Boards
22. Medium density fibre board, doors and windows, panels
23. Partical Boards
24. Rice Husk Boards
25. PVC Doors, Window Frames
26. Precast RCC Doors and Window Frames
27. Resin or Oxicloride cement bonded saw dust based door and window frames.
28. Natural Fibre reinforced polymer composite door panels
29. Ferrocement shutters
30. Fibre glass reinforced plastic (FRP) doors and windows.

Policy for FDI in Housing Sector

914. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA SITRARAM PRADHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalized a new package to kick start construction of housing sector including finalizing policy for FDI in housing sector;

(b) if so, the details of major policy decisions taken recently and proposals under consideration;

(c) the details of action plan finalized for the current year and Ninth Plan period; and

(d) the details regarding extent of housing shortage in urban areas and metropolis, State-wise and time-bound plan to meet the same with physical and financial targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The National Housing & Habitat Policy since approved by the Government and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 29th July, 1998, envisages Government's role as enabler rather than builder.

Government would create an enabling environment by removing legal, regulatory and financial constraints facing the Housing Sector. This would help all sections of the Society to gain access to land, finance and technology to obtain shelter for themselves. Government will however, continue to intervene directly for the benefit of the poor and vulnerable sections of Society. The long term goal of this policy is to create surplus in housing stock either on ownership or rental basis. The State Governments are required to draw up their own action plans to address the housing problems in their States.

Apart from National Housing & Habitat Policy, the other steps taken/ proposed to be taken inculde:

1. Repeal of Urban Land (Ceilling & Regulation) Act.
2. Foreign Direct Investment in Housing and Construction Sector.
3. Increased support to HUDCO to enable it to play a more meaningful role.

According to the National Agenda for Governance, two million additional housing units are to be constructed every year with focus on the poor and deprived. Out of this, 7 lakh dwelling units would be constructed in the urban areas. State-wise targets have been fixed to provide adequate number of dwelling units in each State to cover the housing shortage. Many of the States have confirmed their targets and started approaching HUDCO for financial assistance. The progress of implementation of National Agenda is being watched by the Central Government.

The proposal to allow foreign direct investment (FDI) in housing, real estate and urban infrastructure has not yet been finalized.

(d) State-wise target for additional housing units based on the housing shortage in the urban areas as per the Census Report 1991 is given in the enclosed Statement. It is proposed to facilitate construction of 7 lakh additional urban houses every year for which State Governments are to prepare specific housing project and submit proposals to financial institutions including HUDCO for appraisal and sanction for loan assistance.

Statement

State-wise Target for Additional Housing Units Based on the Housing Shortage in the Urban Areas as Per the Census Reprot, 1991

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Shortage in Urban Areas (in Lakhs)	Additonal Target	State Govts. Projections
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.0	93260	93260
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.2	1701	—
3.	Assam	1.6	13609	13609
4.	Bihar	4.5	38275	38000
5.	Goa	0.1	851	851
6.	Gujarat	3.5	29769	29769
7.	Haryana	1.3	11057	10000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.1	851	2879
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.2	10207	4500
10.	Karnataka	4.6	39125	41000
11.	Kerala	3.5	29769	24000
12.	Mdhya Pradesh	4.0	34022	34022
13.	Maharashtra	8.5	72190	77420
14.	Manipur	0.3	2552	—
15.	Meghalaya	0.1	851	5000
16.	Mizoram	0.1	851	—
17.	Nagaland	0.1	851	—
18.	Orissa	2.8	23815	23815
19.	Punjab	1.8	15310	5000
20.	Rajasthan	2.8	23815	4000
21.	Sikkam	0.0	200	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	10.3	87506	50000
23.	Tripura	0.3	2552	4755
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9.6	81452	75000
25.	West Bengal	5.7	48481	—
26.	A & N Islands	0.0	300	—

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Shortage in Urban Areas (in Lakhs)	Additional Target	State Govts. Projections
27.	Chandigarh	0.3	2552	400
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	80	—
29.	Daman & Diu	0.0	100	—
30.	Delhi	3.6	30620	30620
31.	Lakshdweep	0.0	106	—
32.	Pondicherry	0.4	3402	1189
	TOTAL	82.3	700000	569089

1991 Census Report shows that there is no Housing Shortage in the Urban Areas in Some States/UTS. However, some target for Dwelling Units is being Suggested for them also.

Urban Poverty

915. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are concerned about urban poverty which is more dangerous than rural poverty;

(b) whether Government know that the urban poverty leads to crime in a big way; and

(c) how does Government plan to improve upon this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the growing urban poverty problem in the country which has an indirect bearing on various social crimes, the Union Government has launched the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), which replaced the earlier Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic Services for Poor (UBSP), and Prime Minister's integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI) (UPEP) w.e.f. 1.12.97. This scheme seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or under employed living below the poverty line by encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage-employment.

Implementation of NCR Plan

916. SHRI O.P. KOHLI: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gvoernment propose to intensify the pace of the development and implementation of the National Capital Region Plan to ensure the dispersal of the ever increasing population of Delhi and to provide the neat and healthy conditions for the Delhities; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken/ proposed to be taken on war footing in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The "Regional Plan—2001 for NCR", which has been drawn-up by the NCR Planning Board with the objective of reducing the population pressures on NCT Delhi and achieving a balanced harmonised development of the entire National Capital Region, is being implemented by the participating States of NCR namely, the NCT Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.